United Nations ST/SG/SER.E/410

Secretariat

Distr.: General
31 May 2002

English
Original: Russian

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

Information furnished in conformity with the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space

Note verbale dated 21 May 2002 from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations (Vienna) addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations (Vienna) presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in accordance with article IV of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space,* has the honour to transmit the registration data on the Russian space launches for the period from January to March 2002 and also on the space objects that ceased to exist during the same period of time (see annex).

* General Assembly resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex.

V.02-55104 (E) 130602 140602

Annex

Registration data on space objects launched by the Russian Federation in January, February and March 2002*

January 2002

1. In January 2002, no space objects belonging to the Russian Federation were launched.

2. In January 2002, the Russian Federation did not launch any space objects on behalf of foreign clients.

3. The following space objects ceased to exist in January 2002 and were no longer in Earth orbit as at 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 January 2002:

1976-112A (Prognoz-5)

1976-021A (Molniya-1)

1979-091A (Molniya-1)

1979-004A (Molniya-3)

1980-069A (Cosmos-1206)

February 2002

4. In February 2002, the Russian Federation launched the following space object:

			Basic orbital characteristics				
Number	*Name of space object*	*Date of launch*	*Apogee (km)*	*Perigee (km)*	*Inclination (degrees)*	*Period (minutes)*	*General purpose of space object*
3125	Cosmos-2387 (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site)	25 February	360	170	67.1	89.5	The space object is intended for assignments on behalf of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation.

5. In February 2002, the Russian Federation did not launch any space objects on behalf of foreign clients.

6. The following space object ceased to exist in February 2002 and was no longer in Earth orbit as at 2400 hours Moscow time on 28 February 2002: 1979-093A (Cosmos-1143).

* The registration data are reproduced in the form in which they were received.

March 2002

7. In March 2002, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

Number	*Name of space object*	*Date of launch*	*Basic orbital characteristics*				*General purpose of space object*
			Apogee (km)	*Perigee (km)*	*Inclination (degrees)*	*Period (minutes)*	
3126	Kolibri-2000 (launched by the Progress M1-7 cargo spacecraft)	20 March	405	388	51.8	92.3	Research on the radiation belts of the Earth's magnetosphere above the continents of Europe and Australasia, as part of a scientific education programme for young people in Australia and the Russian Federation
3127	Progress M1-8 (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	21 March	253	194	51.6	88.7	Delivery of fuel, food and other consumables to the International Space Station

8. On 17 March 2002, two Grace satellites (for research on the Earth's gravity field) were placed in Earth orbit on behalf of Germany and the United States of America by a single Rokot carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site.

9. On 30 March 2002, the United States satellite Intelsat-9 was placed in Earth orbit by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site, so as to provide live television broadcasting, telephone communications and data transfer for Internet networks in the countries of Africa, Europe, the Middle East and North and South America.

10. The following space object ceased to exist in March 2002 and was no longer in Earth orbit as at 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 March 2002: 2001-051A (Progress M1-7).

ST/SG/SER.E/410